

## § 143.24

may be entered as provided in that section.

(j) Except for mail importations (see §§145.31 and 145.32 of this chapter), or in the case of personal written or oral declarations (see §§148.12, 148.13 and 148.62 of this chapter), a shipment of merchandise not exceeding \$200 in value which qualifies for informal entry under 19 U.S.C. 1498 and meets the requirements in §10.151 or §10.152 of this chapter may be entered by presenting the bill of lading or a manifest listing each bill of lading (see §§10.151, 10.152 and 128.24(e) of this chapter). The following information is required to be filed as a part of such entry:

- (1) Country of origin of the merchandise;
- (2) Shipper name, address and country;
- (3) Ultimate consignee name and address;
- (4) Specific description of the merchandise;
- (5) Quantity;
- (6) Shipping weight; and
- (7) Value.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17463, July 2, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §143.23, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

## § 143.24 Preparation of Customs Form 7501 and Customs Form 368 or 368A (serially numbered).

Customs Form 7501 may be prepared by importers or their agents or by Customs officers when it can be presented to a Customs cashier for payment of duties and taxes and for numbering of the entry before the merchandise is examined by a Customs officer. Where there is no Customs cashier, Customs Form 368 or 368A (serially numbered) or Customs Form 7501 must be used, and it shall be prepared by a Customs officer unless the form can be prepared under his control by the importer or agent for immediate use in clearing merchandise under the informal entry procedure. The conditions for the preparation of Customs Form 7501 by importers or their agents, as described in the first sentence of this section, do not apply to the acceptance of these entries for shipments not exceeding

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\$250 in value released under a special permit for immediate delivery in accordance with part 142 of this chapter.

[T.D. 84-129, 49 FR 23168, June 5, 1984, as amended by T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 26142, July 13, 1987; T.D. 89-82, 54 FR 36026, Aug. 31, 1989; T.D. 92-56, 57 FR 24944, June 12, 1992]

## § 143.25 Information on entry form.

Each Customs Form 368 or 368A (serially numbered) or, where used, Customs Form 7501 shall contain an adequate description of the merchandise and the item number of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), under which the merchandise is classified.

[T.D. 76-213, 41 FR 31812, July 30, 1976, as amended by T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 26142, July 13, 1987; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51263, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 92-56, 57 FR 24944, June 12, 1992]

## § 143.26 Party who may make informal entry of merchandise.

(a) *Shipments valued between \$200 and \$2,000.* A shipment of merchandise valued between \$200 and \$2,000 which qualifies for informal entry under 19 U.S.C. 1498 may be entered, using reasonable care, by the owner or purchaser of the shipment or, when appropriately designated by the owner, purchaser, or consignee of the shipment, a Customs broker licensed under 19 U.S.C. 1641.

(b) *Shipments valued at \$200 or less.* A shipment of merchandise valued at \$200 or less which qualifies for informal entry under 19 U.S.C. 1498 and meets the requirements in 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2) (see §§10.151, 10.152, 10.153, 145.31, 145.32, 148.51, 148.64, of this chapter) may be entered, using reasonable care, by the owner, purchaser, or consignee of the shipment or, when appropriately designated by one of these persons, a Customs broker licensed under 19 U.S.C. 1641.

[T.D. 94-51, 59 FR 30296, June 13, 1994, as amended by T.D. 95-31, 60 FR 18991, Apr. 14, 1995; T.D. 98-28, 63 FR 16417, Apr. 3, 1998]

## § 143.27 Invoices.

In the case of merchandise imported pursuant to a purchase or agreement to purchase, or intended for sale and entered informally, the importer shall produce the commercial invoice covering the transaction or, in the absence

thereof, an itemized statement of value.

[T.D. 85-39, 50 FR 9612, Mar. 11, 1985]

**§ 143.28 Deposit of duties and release of merchandise.**

Unless statement processing and ACH are used pursuant to § 24.25 of this chapter, the estimated duties and taxes, if any, shall be deposited at the time the entry is presented and accepted by a Customs Officer, whether at the customhouse or elsewhere. If upon examination of the merchandise further duties or taxes are found due, they shall be deposited before release of the merchandise by Customs. When the entry is presented elsewhere than where the merchandise is to be examined, the permit copy shall be delivered through proper channels to the Customs officer who will examine the merchandise.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17463, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-104, 54 FR 50499, Dec. 7, 1989]

**Subpart D—Electronic Entry Filing**

SOURCE: T.D. 90-92, 55 FR 49886, Dec. 3, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 143.31 Applicability.**

This subpart sets forth general requirements for the entry of imported merchandise processed electronically through the Customs Automated Commercial System (ACS). Entries processed electronically are subject to the documentation, document retention and document retrievability requirements of this chapter as well as the general entry requirements of parts 141 and 142. Use of this system is voluntary and optional on behalf of the filer. Customs does not contemplate that processing of non-electronic filings shall be delayed.

**§ 143.32 Definitions.**

The following are definitions for purposes of this subpart D:

(a) *ACS*. “ACS” means the Automated Commercial System and refers to Customs integrated comprehensive tracking system for the acquisition, processing and distribution of import data.

(b) *ABI*. “ABI” means the Automated Broker Interface and refers to a module of ACS that allows entry filers to transmit immediate delivery, entry and entry summary data electronically to Customs through ACS and to receive transmissions from ACS.

(c) *AII*. “AII” means Automated Invoice Interface and is a method of transmitting detailed invoice data through ABI.

(d) *Broker*. “Broker” means a Customs broker licensed under part 111 of this chapter.

(e) *Certification*. “Certification” means the electronic equivalent of a signature for data transmitted through ABI. This electronic (facsimile) signature must be transmitted as part of the immediate delivery, entry or entry summary data. Such data is referred to as “certified”.

(f) *Data*. “Data” when used in conjunction with immediate delivery, entry and/or entry summary means the information required to be submitted with the immediate delivery, entry and/or entry summary, respectively, in accordance with the CATAIR and/or Customs Headquarters directives. It does not mean the actual paper documents, but includes all of the information required to be in such documents.

(g) *Documentation*. “Documentation” when used in conjunction with immediate delivery, entry and/or entry summary means the documents set forth in § 142.3 of this chapter, required to be submitted as part of an application for immediate delivery, entry and/or entry summary, but does not include the Customs Forms 7501, 3461 (or alternative forms).

(h) *EDIFACT*. “EDIFACT” means the Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport which provides an electronic capability to transmit detailed CF 3461, CF 7501 and invoice data.

(i) *Electronic immediate delivery*. “Electronic immediate delivery” means the electronic transmission of CF 3461 or CF 3461 alternate (CF 3461 ALT) data utilizing ACS in order to obtain the release of goods under immediate delivery.

(j) *Electronic entry*. “Electronic entry” means the electronic transmission of CF 3461, CF 3461 ALT, or CF